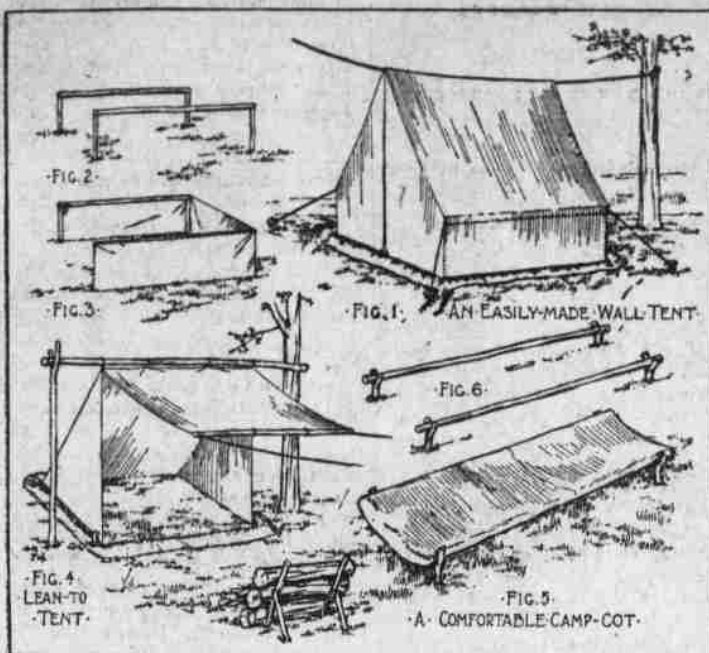


BOYS' HANDICRAFT

By A. NEELY HALL

Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys" and "The Boy Craftsman"



FOR THE SUMMER CAMP.

Perhaps you won't have a chance to go away from the city this summer, but that is no reason why you cannot camp out, just the same. It doesn't require a very large piece of ground on which to pitch a tent, you know, and if you haven't a back yard, there is probably a vacant lot nearby in which you can pitch it. Lots of boys seem to think that it isn't any fun to camp out near the home, but that is a mistaken idea. Such a trip should be just as carefully planned as one to the woods, with all of the necessary provisions provided that will be required for a week, 10 days, or whatever length of time you plan to stay; then you can feel just as dependent upon yourself for existence as though you were many miles from civilization. At the same time, if anything unexpected turns up, you will have the advantage of having assistance near at hand. A home camp is a splendid place for the tenderfoot to learn cooking, and will in many ways prepare him for later experiences.

The suggestions shown in the illustrations should be found helpful in either the home camp, or a camp in the woods or at the lake.

A wall tent is probably the most commonly used form of tent, and one of these 8 feet by 10 feet in size can be purchased in most localities for about \$8; but when a boy's spending money is limited this is a good deal for him to pay out for a single piece of equipment. Fig. 1 shows a makeshift for a small wall tent that will serve as a good shelter. Canvas or burlap can be used for the cloth material; or, if you are going to camp in the back yard, where you can take chances on the weather, old sheeting can be used. You might not think that burlap would shed the water, on account of it being so loosely woven, but it will and has been used to great satisfaction. If you can get some potato sacks, they can be used in a pinch. Split them open, and sew them together in as large a piece as is required for the covering.

Fig. 2 shows how four stakes are driven into the ground at the four corners of the space marked out for the tent, and two poles nailed across the tops, to support the walls. Then a strip of canvas or burlap is tacked to the two sides and one end of this framework, as shown in Fig. 3.

The upper portion of the tent may be supported at the ridge either on a ridge-pole, or on a rope stretched between two trees. (Of course clothes-posts may be used for the vertical supports, if you pitch your tent in the back yard.) Tack the lower side edges of the covering to the side poles of the wall framework. The back end of the tent may be enclosed with one piece of cloth, sewed to the upper covering and the lower wall strip, while the front should be made in two pieces and be parted in the middle. The wall framework should be braced at the corners with ropes fastened to the framework and to stakes driven into the ground, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows a simple lean-to tent, with a front flap that may be raised to a horizontal position as a sun shield in the day time. The illustration shows how a fire can be built in front of the open front in chilly weather, with a fire screen of green logs behind it to reflect heat into the tent. The tent may be made in three pieces—one piece to form the front and pitched roof, and two triangular end pieces. The three may be sewed together, or eyelets and tapes, or tapes alone, may be provided for connecting the pieces. Tapes must also be provided along the front and rear edge, along the center of the large piece, and on the bottom edge of the end pieces, for fastening the tent to stakes, to the ridge-pole, and to the horizontal pole on the front flap. The illustration shows how one end of the ridge-pole may be fastened to a tree, and the other in the crotch on the end of a pole driven into the ground. Of course, if you can find two trees close enough together, the ridge-pole can be fastened across them. Tie a rope to each end of the pole to which the edge of the front is fastened, and extend these over to a tree trunk; or else use a couple of poles having crotches on one end to prop up the flap. If you pitch your tent in the back yard you can use clothes-poles for your tent-poles and props.

After pitching your tent, be sure to dig a trench several inches deep on all four sides, with an opening on the side where the ground is lowest, for a drain (Fig. 1). This trench will catch all surface rain water before it floods into your tent. Do not put off this trenching, for, if you are caught unprepared you will surely regret it. Maybe you have a small cell in the house which you can use in your tent; but if you are going some dis-

tance this will be inconvenient to carry, unless you have a team or go by train. Fig. 5 shows an adaptation of the backwoodsman's style of camp cot, which makes a very comfortable bed. Fig. 6 shows how two poles rest in the crotches of four stakes driven into the ground, to support the cot. For the covering two bags of the right length and width should be made of canvas, to slip over the poles. Sew up one end of each bag, and slip them over the ends of the poles, and make the open ends meet at the center. Stuff the bags with hay, straw, or dried grass, spreading this out evenly, and you will have as comfortable a mattress as you could wish for. One advantage of making bags out of the covering material is that they may be used as duffel bags for packing equipment to and from camp.

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READY FOR WALKING TESTS

Tennis and Morning Hikes Used to Keep Officers in Trim at Newport.

The "walking tests for physical conditions" have become a regular feature of the army and navy life, says the New York Herald's Newport correspondent. There are few places near governmental stations where both scenery and local conditions are more ideal for these tests than Newport. The ocean drive is the route most frequented by the officers, for there they not only have the exact distance of ten miles now prescribed, but also that exhilaration that comes with the bracing air of the sea.

The tests of today are not so drastic as they were even two years ago, when an officer had the option of walking fifty miles during three consecutive days, riding horseback ninety miles in the same time or covering a distance of 100 miles in three consecutive days on a bicycle.

It is also the duty of the commanding officer to see the preliminary exercise is provided, and lawn tennis is the prevailing method at Newport. Some of the tennis players in the navy have become so expert that they have been asked to enter some of the tennis tournaments on the courts of the Newport Casino and the Mianetuck Tennis club, one of Newport's many social organizations devoted to outdoor sports.

In providing for the preliminary exercise two new tennis courts have been added to the Torpedo station. Lieutenant Commander Rufus Z. Johnston is one of the most expert of the navy's tennis players here, and Surgeon William D. Owens and Lieut. Frederick V. McNair are close behind him.

Preparations for the test walks are made with great care. In knapsacks are frequently carried various accessories for the first aid to injured or blistered feet. Some of the executive officers are frequently so busy that they cannot find time for the preliminary practice and rather than devote a subsequent three days to nursing of bothersome extremities, they coat their feet with vaseline, put on two pairs of woolen socks, their heaviest boots and then hike it.

Some Satisfaction.

"Are you the landlord of this hotel?" asked the guest who had his baggage on the porch.

"I guess I be," answered the man with pale eyes.

"Well, I want to hand this little sentiment to you. Your hotel is positively the worst I have ever seen in this country, and I've traveled all over it."

"I know it," answered the landlord.

"And I have a kinder pride in it. Lemme tell you something about it. Every time we git beat out a board bill it's sure some satisfaction to know that we get the best of the feller that done it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bats Destroy Many Insects.

Bats fly as soon as darkness begins. They live on such insects as are then on the wing—gnats, mosquitoes, moths and beetles. The service they give to vegetation, even in temperate climates, is considerable. Some hot countries could not be inhabited but for them. Most of the race are miscellaneous in their feeding and not very delicate in their taste. They devour indiscriminately all animal substances, whether raw or dressed, and in any state.

Rather Small.

In a recent lecture Sir Oliver Lodge gave a striking illustration of the minuteness of the atom. The amount of gold in sea water, although very small, seems considerable when stated in atoms, for a single drop of sea water contains 500,000,000 atoms of gold. That figure, however, indicates merely one-fiftieth of a grain in a ton of sea water and it would take 100,000,000 atoms to be visible under a microscope of the highest power.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

Match Makers Blamed.
Rolla.—The mental and physical delinquencies in many children were attributed to match-making mothers, who encourage their daughters to marry young men of questionable character, by Rev. G. P. Keeling, pastor of the Rolla Presbyterian church, in his Mothers' day sermon.

He condemned the double standard of morality and urged mothers to require clean lives of the men they pick for their sons-in-law. The increase in the divorce evil, he also condemned.

Suits Out of the Way.
Eleberry.—All of the suits in the Eleberry drainage district have been settled, and, according to Chief Engineer Harmon, work on the big river levee will begin in about two weeks. The biggest step toward adjustment was the sale of 1,190 acres of land by Patton Bros., whose land is on the Pike county side of the district, for \$27,000, and the sale of 500 acres of land by Luther Steele, one of the largest property owners in the district, to a syndicate for \$51,000. A retaining levee is to be built around the 1,600-acre farm of R. C. Jefferson.

J. E. King Heads Knights.
Joplin.—Hannibal was selected for next year's meeting place for the Missouri Knights of Columbus, which closed a two days' session here. One thousand attended. These officers were elected: State deputy, James E. King, St. Louis; state secretary, John C. Nugent, St. Louis; state treasurer, O. M. Monroe, De Soto; state advocate, F. M. Cummings, Joplin; state warden, Jas. F. Hennessy, St. Louis.

Faces Murder Charge.
Springfield.—Charges of first-degree murder were filed against Frank Owen, justice of the peace in Roberson township, on a charge of killing Albert Sprinkle, a farmer living six miles northeast of the city.

A quarrel arose over a question of land ownership, and Owen, it is charged, struck Sprinkle with a rock. Sprinkle died later. Owen is held under a \$10,000 bond.

Union Fair Circuit Formed.
Mountain Grove.—Delegates from the five towns interested have organized a union fair circuit for this section. Dr. H. H. Riley of Mansfield was elected president and R. F. Baker of this city secretary. Executive officers are as follows: H. C. Wilson of Ava; G. W. Summers, Hartsville; C. L. Beach, Mansfield; H. W. Hanna, Cabool; R. F. Baker, Mountain Grove.

Girl Wins State Essay Contest.
Columbia.—Miss Louise Harris of Fulton won the Missouri high school essay contest with the subject, "The Puritan and the Cavalier." In the state high school debating contest Lee Ingraham of Kansas City, who argued that the privilege of voting should be granted to women, was awarded first place.

Livingston Partly Dry.
Chillicothe.—Official returns from the local option election in Livingston county, outside the city of Chillicothe, gives the dries a majority of 700. Chillicothe has seven saloons. The election was held May 7 last year, and the town went dry by a small majority.

Innovations in Chautauqua.
Jefferson City.—Rev. A. R. Liverett, president of the Jefferson City Chautauqua, announces the date for the Chautauqua has been fixed for August 24 to 31. The New York Marine band has been engaged and supplementary to the regular entertainment there will be provided for children games, performances and other amusements.

Will Resume Old Mine Drilling.
Des Arc.—D. Moody, with men and teams, is here to begin work in the lead mines. He says he is expecting a carload of machinery. The mines have not been worked since the war.

Farmhand Killed by Explosion.
Harrisonville.—Ban Goss, a young man employed on the C. B. Newlee farm, about three miles southwest of Harrisonville, was killed by the explosion of a gasoline engine.

Thief Gets \$25, Misses \$100.
Gragson.—A robber held up Agent N. W. Raines and Operator Spotts at the Chicago & Alton depot, got about \$25 and overtook \$100 in the back of the money drawer.

Visits Husband's Grave: Ends Life.
Sedalia.—Grief over the death of her husband caused Mrs. George W. Moffatt to end her life here. She visited her husband's grave and went home and drank carbolic acid.

Callaway Highway Board Chosen.
Fulton.—The Callaway county court has appointed the following highway board, which will supervise the dragging of the roads between Fulton and neighboring county seats: E. L. Koons of Fulton, E. L. Sholey of New Bloomfield and M. C. D. Halley of Auxvasse.

Moberly.—The eighth annual state convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers met here in a three days' session. More than 500 delegates attended.

Rather Far-Fetched.
A scientist, at least he styles himself "Dr.," has been suggesting that young people and children may be cured of bad habits when in a hypnotic sleep. He has a long, long time to wait till parents, or teachers, either, will approve of hypnotic influences being used upon the young.

Source of Joy.
Among eligible women there is more joy over one divorced man than over ninety and nine men who stay married.—Judge.

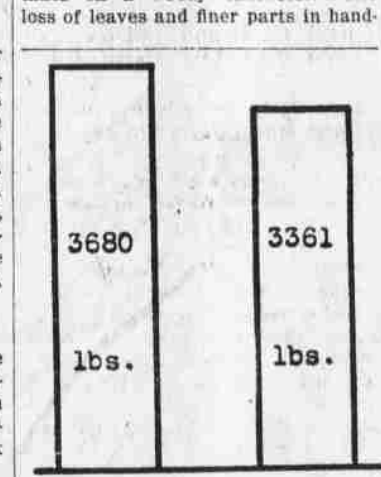
Best Grade Clover Hay

To Produce Hay of Good Quality the Sap Must Be Evaporated Before Leaf Structure Is Broken

By C. E. Brashear, Student in the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri

On many good farms there is no "first class" leguminous hay produced, and on some farms none at all. This is due largely to the fact that timothy is more easily grown and harvested, and this is the crop that the farmer understands handling best. However, the value of legume hay is being realized more and more and there is perhaps more being grown in Missouri every year. Briefly, the secret of curing clover is to get rid of the water in the plant without injuring its feeding value.

Time of Cutting.
Probably the first point to decide is the time of cutting. It is generally agreed that the latter part of the full-bloom stage is the best time. The largest quantity of the best quality of hay can be cut then. From the period of full bloom until the seeds are formed there is a decrease in all nutrients with the exception of crude fiber, in which there is sometimes an appreciable increase. There is a loss in total weight, and as the plant approaches maturity the crude fiber takes on a woody character. The loss of leaves and finer parts in hand-



Accurate experiments have shown a difference of 319 pounds per acre in the yield of clover cut in full bloom and cut when the heads were dead, in favor of the full-bloom cutting. The larger yield was also much better quality of hay.

ling over-ripe clover is sometimes sufficient to render the hay nearly worthless.

On the other hand, it has been determined by experiment that clover hay cut earlier than full-bloom contains so much water that it is hard to cure. It does not produce the largest yield until about that stage.

For the best results in curing clover it should be cut in the afternoon, and the later in the afternoon the better. While green it can pass one night in the swath without damage, and then it has a full day in which to cure. Partly cured clover, however, should never be allowed to pass the night in the swath, for the dew at that time of year is sure to damage it, and then there is the possibility of rain.

It is not always feasible for the farmer to cut his clover at the time necessary to produce the best hay. Either the weather or the corn crop may prevent. It will usually be possible, however, to cut before all the heads are brown.

Curing.
To get rid of the surplus water and at the same time retain all the nutrients of the clover when in their best condition is quite a difficult operation. About 75 per cent of the clover plant by weight is water. When the same clover is sufficiently cured to go into the barn, it contains about 25 per cent water. The natural passage of water from the plant is through

the leaves and not through the stem. The object in handling, therefore, is to evaporate this water before the leaf structure is destroyed by the heat of the sun, and at the same time prevent damage from other sources.

Supposing the clover to be cut in the afternoon, the tedder should be started the next morning as soon as it dries a little, so that the sun and wind may have the greatest drying action. The heavier the crop and the less drying the weather, the more it should be stirred. Twice tedding is usually enough. When sufficiently dry to go in the mow, the less handling the better. There is a constant loss of leaves, and as it becomes drier the loss increases.

With all conditions favorable, the hay should be ready to mow the afternoon of the day after cutting. As soon as a sample bunch twisted in the hand tightly shows on moisture on the outside of the stalks it is ready to mow, and no time should be lost in doing so.

It will happen in the most of cases that clover cannot be cured in one day. This necessitates bunching or shocking, for if left in the swath the dew is liable to damage it. If good weather can be depended upon, the curing may be completed in the windrow. When the weather is doubtful it should be shocked, for if once it gets wet, much labor is required to scatter and dry it and its value is decidedly lessened.

When the clover is put in cocks, these should be small rather than large, if quick curing is desired. The cocks are simply miniature stacks. They withstand light showers, but have very little power to shed water, and a heavy rain is liable to soak them to the bottom. To prevent this some have adopted the use of caps made of cloth and held on the cocks either by four pins or by a weight at each corner. This increases labor and expense and has not been adopted generally.

Storing.

Before going into the barn clover should be absolutely dry so far as dew and rain are concerned. It is surprising the difference between the action of the sap, or water in the stalk, and water that falls on the outside, either in the form of rain or dew. The reason is not hard to find. The air is always filled in the summer season with spores, or minute forms of vegetable life, which develop into molds, mildews, and such like. These are brought down and deposited on the clover by rain, and with moisture and summer heat, at once start up the heating or fermenting process, which speedily ends, if not interrupted, with the destruction of the hay. The sap is entirely free from all this. It carries no spores with it, hence does little damage as compared with dew or rain.

It is quite true that hay can be put in the barn too green, and especially if the weather is sultry or heavy laden with moisture. Under these circumstances, hay is never so dry as it seems, and there is danger of mold. Alternate layers of clover and straw help to remedy green hay, and this practice causes considerable amounts of the straw to be eaten by the stock.

A good leguminous hay is one of the essentials to the most successful operation of practically all stock farms. It has no equal as roughage for cattle and sheep, and it is recommended by some horse-men for young horses above good timothy. It is a common belief among hog men that a part of the ration of the brood sow during winter should consist of good clover hay.

WHAT \$150 DID WHEN INVESTED IN A DAIRY COW
Here are five generations of pure bred Holsteins, bred and owned by the Dairy Department of the University of Missouri.

The four cows in milk have so far produced 204,336 pounds milk containing 6,476 pounds of butterfat. The old cow at the head is the only one past the period of usefulness. All the others have their best years before them. If they produce until they reach the age of 12 years, one has 7, another 5, and the other 4 years ahead of them. Seven bull calves from these cows have sold for \$1,225. Three of these head agricultural college herds. The mother of the family represented an investment of only \$150 when a heifer. These results show what can be done by a combination of good breeding and good management. Beginning on the right the cows are: Princess Saline Carlotia, record 18,405 pounds milk; Princess Pontiac Carlotia, 16,370 pounds milk; Pontiac Gerben DeKol, 17,691 pounds (4 years old); Saracenic Pontiac Gerben, 10,653 pounds (1 years old).

In the east and in tropical countries tomorrow is made use of in an indirect way. It is for us to make use of it in a way that is scientific. Hurdled legislation, rash enterprises, poorly constructed buildings—superficial work of all kinds—is due to our making a sort of fetish of haste. We are overhurred, overburdened, overanxious. It is the broader vision of life that takes into consideration tomorrow and the day after, that enables us to do well the essential work of today.

Slippery.

"The 'Banana Baby' is the latest." "What's the banana baby?" "An eastern physician has reared a marvelous child on diet of bananas." "Marvelous, in what way?" "In mentality. Why, the little fellow can answer an almost incredible number of difficult questions." "Wonderful, indeed! One would naturally suppose that a banana baby would be apt to slip up once in a while."

City Built on Secure Foundation.

Naples is built chiefly of a soft volcanic rock called tufa, which is easy to work and yet shows remarkable resistance to compression under the weight of buildings. Nails can be driven into it without difficulty, but it stands the strain of use in high walls as well as much harder materials.

No Fasting Center.

"No sir-ee," said Uncle Sheepskin. "yeou don't catch me takin' a fast train right threew tew Chicago; I kin dew without most anything else on the keers except eatin'."

Better Word.

Banks (who has invited his friend home)—"Well, what do you think of my cozy little apartment?" Banks—"Apartment, old chap? I should call it a compartment."

The power to love truly and devotedly is the noblest gift with which human being can be endowed; but it is a sacred fire which must not be burnt to idols.—Geraldine Jewsbury.

For Severely Formal Affair, According to Parisian Ideas



An Evening Gown of White Charmeuse With Pink Beaded Net.

POISE; A MARK OF BEAUTY

Will Demand Effort: the Results Are Worth All That May Be Expended.

Poise is not necessarily a gift bestowed by the gods of a chosen few.

We all may possess it if we will. It may require time and effort, but how much more desirable we are as companions if we have acquired it.

What is more tiresome than the flighty, excitable woman, who talks at the rate of a mile a minute, frantically complaining about the world in general, or excusing her muddled blouse or rakish style of her hat.

She simply makes us swallow air and we sigh with relief when she goes to find another victim. It is both tiresome and annoying to sit beside the woman in church who is not able to concentrate her mind. She is either clearing her throat, pulling at her gloves or dropping the hymnal.

Then there is the girl at the theater who must nibble bon bons one minute and powder her nose the next. She

not only disturbs others, but uses up her energy and strength uselessly. Repose of manner is more often found in the woman who has passed twenty-five. That is why some men prefer her to the giggling miss in her teens.

If you are talking with anyone who constantly fidgets her hands or twitches her mouth you may find yourself doing the same thing. It is very disconcerting to say the least. If you study women's faces in the trolley cars you will find that eight out of every ten bite their lips or make faces.

All that some girls need to make them attractive and good looking is poise. The older one grows the more essential it is to take things calmly.

Poise is synonymous with good breeding. An excellent plan to help yourself acquire it is to go into a quiet room by yourself each day for at least twenty minutes and relax, not only your body, but your mind as well.

After you possess this necessary quality it will become part of you and you will not mar your health and beauty by unnecessary distortions of the face and body.

COMBINATION GOWN



Combination gown with skirt of blue charmeuse, narrow and slightly draped, and blouse of printed silk with plain silk lapels and lace.

Silken Waistcoats.
Waistcoats are much in evidence. Some are long and narrow, others quite wide and no more apparent than a man's waistcoat worn with the morning cutaway coat.

These waistcoats, like the braided coats, are mostly to be seen in bengalines, silk crepons and other silken fabrics. The classical tailor-made is at its newest in violet, green or white serge in thick diagonal rib. Its construction is rather curious, for although there are no draperies the skirts are so cut about in strangely shaped points and squares that the result is slightly puzzling.

Anyhow, the effect is quite interesting, and what is the chief point, it is very new and very difficult for indifferent workmen to copy successfully. For this reason it will have a certain popularity.

Summer Silks.

One of the coolest of summer gown and blouse materials is washing silk. This season it will be popular in a white or cream ground with a colored stripe.

They are much cooler, these silks, than cotton, for they do not hold any starch, which is always a warm addition to any garment in summer. Then silk does not require as much ironing, for it does not crush easily under a coat. China is sending over a vast quantity of silk weaves for spring and summer use which will be made up into every kind of blouse that a woman wants, plain and ornate.

Hair Ornaments.

The straight fillets, so much seen with evening dress last year, are now partially superseded by those arranged in curves which form a wavy line upon the coiffure. They end in jeweled circlets with short fringe to match, and can be adjusted in a moment. One of the prettiest of jeweled bands for the hair is in a design of wheels between two bands of jeweling. The whole bandeau ends in a point at either side. It is rather high in front, a fashion which suits the round-faced.

Bouquet Shield.

When real flowers are worn, a bouquet shield is used to protect the gown. It is made of silk or ribbon, with a frill of lace. Corsage bouquets come from the florist with this pretty adjunct. Some of the shields have drooping ends of narrow ribbon knotted into tiny bows, hanging below the flowers. The color is carefully chosen to suit flowers and gown.